

DARING AND DESPERATE. The Action of Battery D, 5th U. S. Art., at Spottsylvania.

and Third, First Division, Fifth Corps-and | whole duty. those two brigades first grappled with Heath's rebel Davision, Gen. Meade supposed this to be the attack of a simple rearguard, and before S-dgwick could come up on Warren's right Ewell had inflicted a loss on the Fifth Corps of 3,000 men. Battery D. 5th U. S. Art., fixed their first gun here, about 300 yards in rear of the Plank Road House. The battery was at this time commanded by Rittenbouse.

Lee, seeing that Grant was moving off somewhere, but not knowing whether to Spottsylvania or Fredericksburg, instructed Auderson, who had temporary command of Longstreet's Corps, to draw out his corps and have it in readiness to march to Spott-

The direct route to the Courthouse was by the Brock road via Todd's Tavera. On this road the Fifth Corps was to take the advance, and by a rapid march seize Spottsylvania Courthouse. The Second Corps was to follow on this line, while the Sixth and Ninth Corps were to move by an exterior line by way of Chancellorsville.

The vital interest of this movement centered in the march of Warren to seize the Courthouse. At 8 a. m. of the 8th the column emerged from the woods into a clearing, the infantry advancing and forming lines at double-quick and drove the Confederates back into their works.

ing at Laurel Hill, and a large number of and about the same distance from and in front know there was a front line, he simply with an old soldier to do most any work at a On the 11th and 12th we had hard fightprisoners and general officers were taken. of our artillery, a Federal battery advance at exhibits ignorance. Opdycke's Brigade reasonable salary. Can give any necessary At 10 p. m. the 12th we again got the order to move towards the left-flank, and had the worst road we ever marched over-mad knee deep-and it took our battery six hours to go six miles.



WE MADE DIET FLY.

We ran out of rations on the march. We got on the Fredericksburg and Spottsylva-

front was an acute angle about 50 yards in front of the general line of the rebel works. We could count 30 pieces of artillery within their works. While the battery was advancing they did not fire a shot at us, and when they saw us coming they crowded on top of their works, and seemed to think we were crazy. Those works were occapied by Heath's rebel Division, and the angle by Archer's Brigade of Tennesseeans.

We now got the order to dig and throw up breastworks, and how we made the dirt fly! When the Johnnies saw we meant business they opened fire on us, and soon we had orders to drop pick and shovel and commence firing also. Then their infantry opened on us also. Think of it, boys; 40 pieces of artillery opening on a six-gun battery. The report got around that the battery was captured and all the cannoneers and drivers killed. It was a wonder we



WE COMMENCED FIRING ALSO.

Gens. Griffin and Warren came riding up in rear of our battery with their horses covered with feam; and, mind you, we had been holding our position until this time entirely unaided. But now we could hear the First Division coming up in our rear, with their yell sounding above the din of battle. On came the brave Regulars, with guns across the breast at "arms a-port," with their heads bent forward, and skirmishers 200 yards in advance. The Second Division was on our lef: front, about three-quarters of a mile distant. On our right the Third Division was coming out of the pine woods and gallantly charging to the front.

The infantry threw up good works, and held the position. Here some of the bravest of our battery boys went down never to rise again, and as fast as one fell a driver took his place,

I now wish to give the Confederate account of this action as written by Col. J. H. Moore, 7th Tenn., and commanding the angle on

that day. He says: "The works occupied by the Tennessee Brigade extended about 50 yards in front of the | Mileage Advertising Books, nor books older general direction of our lines, and terminated | than one year from date of issue.

in an acute angle immediately in our front. For about 50 yards was an open space and then pine woods. I was musing in a half | Comrade Shellenberger Taken to Task for reverie upon those solemn pines, when we were aroused by heavy firing on our left. This was about gray dawn.

"All were aroused, and turned anxious eyes in the direction of the left. An ominous sight was presented, for on the left in the direction of the firing from the woods issued flocks of small birds and owls. The density of the pines afforded sufficient darkness to these wanderers of the night, but as they reached the open space their flight became more rapid, and hardly had we time to reflect upon the retreat of the birds, when a heavy skirmish-firing began in our front, and about the same time the Federal artillery peated the falsehood. "This skirmish and artillery firing was

kept up until about 9 a. m., when the Federal skirmishers were reinforced and our men driven in. Etated by the sight of our retreat before them to gain the shelter of our works, they marched steadily and boldly out of the pines into the open space in front. They advanced in the hight of military discipline and received volley after vollev, but at length our well-directed fire told EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: On the 5th on their ranks; but though repulsed with day of May, 1864, the battle of the Wilder- beavy loss they rallied in the pine woods, ness was brought on by Griffin advancing and again advanced to the attack. No time two brigades-Ayres's and Bartlett's, Second | was lost, every man seemed nerved to do his



GRIFFIN AND WARREN CAME RIDING UP.

"The enemy advanced to the open space, throws in the 44th Mo. for luck. but did not emerge entirely from the woods. He was checked by the fire of our works, assisted by our skirmishers and sharpshooters. This ended the attack upon the angle | file of the Twenty-third Corps, when he says held by the Tennessee Brigade.

"In conclusion, I desire to call the attenherses and sent them to the rear, as much as to went into reserve behind the second line. digging; yet, I could hardly think they were enemy at their heels. in carnest, for I was satisfied that if our artil-

amid showers of shot and shell succeeded in | us a clear field. throwing up tolerably secure works. They

S. Art., Lient. Rittenhouse commanding, at | and he says Wagner had kept bracing him-Well, boys, what do you think? Were we | was plainly drunk when he sent him with entitled to a medal of honor?

mia Courthouse road at early dawn, hungry article on "Little Round Top," I made men- disproved it, or that he even denied it, and weary, and after marching and fighting | tion of seeing a soldier come from the front | The command to which I belonged never for eight days and nights. This was the to our battery with his eye shot out, holding left our line (Second Brigade, Third Divismorning of the 13th. We now drew rations. the ball of the eye in his hand. He saw ion, Twenty-third Corps); our position About 9 o'clock the bugle sounded "Boots | my article in that great soldier paper, THE | was just to the left of where the line broke, and saddles," and we had orders to hitch up. NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and wrote me, send- and although we were terribly busy, we Then a wagon drove up and left us some ing me his photograph. I have been think- still had at least as good an opportunity to picks and shovels, and all the cannoneers ing of him for nearly 31 years, and at last see what was going on as the man who was were ordered to take one cach. The cais- have found him. His name is George W. hiding in the cellar. We always have sons were ordered to stand fast, and the cau- Lucas, of the 11th Mass., and is at present claimed that the part of the broken front noncers had orders to mount and hang on an inmate of the National Soldiers' Home | line to the left of Strickland's Brigade was

at Togus, Me. We now went to the front, and on arriv- Will the "Cannoneer" please send me his Twenty-third Corps a'one. The only part of Virginia." The sword was presented by ing at the top of the hill we came into line | address?-Thomas Scott, Battery D, 5th | we took in recovering that part of the front in a clearing. About 500 yards to our right | U. S. Art., 20 Myrtle avenue, Auburn, N. Y. line was to pour a right-oblique volley into | in recognition of his gallant service.

> Soldier's Relief. Nearly 100 years' use (1800 to 1894) is a tremendous test of merit. Such is the record of Fosgate's Anodyne Cordial for curing Diarrhos, Dysentery, Choicea Morbus, Colic and Cramps. For Chronic Diarrhoa, take one teaspoonful of the Anotyne Cordial and 5 to 10 drops of muriated tincture of iron, mixed in a little water, with each meal. Pos-gate's Anodyne Cordial is for sale by druggists or sent by small on receipt of price, 35 cents. Write to Fosgate's Medical Laboratory, Auburn, N. Y.

> > FROM THE RANKS

Here's a Comrade Who Won't Whitewash Col. Blakely.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Blakely cannot be exonerated. As to the resolutions passed at the meeting of the 14th Pa. Cav. Association at the National Encampment in Pittsburg, I have this to say. I did not see either Capt. Rife's article in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, or the Grant Shoop article in The Union Free Press; but I dare say they did not have, ner would they need, the sugar coating that those resolutions are done up in. And about the offer to surrender. I don't

commander accept his offer, or what was wrong with Blakely at that time and place?

and positively refused to surrender, I say that his action at that time will not bear any set of men out in such statements, for | field. he ordered all the colors and guidous to be rolled up; and I believe that if it had not been for the heroism and bravery of the officers under him, he would have surren-

Now as to the fourth claim, that it was skill of Col. Blakely that the command was saved, I say it is an injustice to Capt. Kerr, a coward in my command." What's the some news of his lost relatives.

John Sedgwick at Gettysburg, "I have not some news of his lost relatives.

likewise, does the return in the census of some news of his lost relatives. of Co. C. and Capt. Wakefield, of Co. D. of said regiment. The said Captains are both living, and are amply able to defend their own military character. I think those resolutions must not have come under their observation, or they would certainly have something to say. I don't speak with any disrespect for the many brave officers there at that time, but I know those two did their

posed to know much. I was one of them that was there, and could see enough to know that had we been under a competent | how I came to meet Sheridan, and if I was commander that day, and particularly in the evening of the day before, we should not have been in any danger of either sacrifice or surrender .- M. C. J., Co. C, 14th Pa. | Corps, consequently was not in the race.

Important to Commercial Travelers. On and after December 1st, Baggage Agents of the B. & O. R. R. Co. will accept coupons from mileage books issued by B. & O. R. R., P. & W. R'v. B. & O. S. W. R'y, and Valley R'y of Ohio, in payment for excess baggage charges, at their face value, 2 cents each. This arrangement will not include B. & O. Mileage Books indorsed "good only on B. & O.," B. & O. Southwestern

FRANKLIN.

Some of His Statements. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of Nov. 22, Comrade Shellenberger, writing on the battle of Franklin, makes some mistakes. He starts in to prove that Gen. Cox and all the members of the Twenty-third Corps who have written of the battle deny, or evade, that any serious break was made in our line-of-battle, to prove that the General falsifies history, and that the members of the Twenty-third Corps who have written of the battle all have taken their cue from him and re-

He startles us by the information that both Strickland's front and second lines were carried by the enemy; that his (Strickland's) front line was not regained by the Union troops; that his second line was not retaken by the men of the Twenty-third Corps alone; and this he concludes is proof that neither Gen. Cox nor any member of the Twenty-third Corps can be expected to tell | any Headquarters, Groves unfurled the first

Now, I have Gen. Cox's account of the battle, and he says about this part of the line precisely what Comrade Shellenberger does, almost in the same words. Gen. Cox says very plainly that both the front and second lines, occupied by Strickland's Brigade, were in possession of the enemy, and that Opdycke's Brigade charged and recaptured the second line, but that the outside line remained in the enemy's possession till the end of the battle. I have read THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE pretty regularly ever since it was a 50-cent monthly, and I have never seen a comrade of the Twenty-third Corps writing about this part of the line who stated it any differently, and all that army (except Comrade Shellenberger) knows that Opdycke's Brigade was a part of Wagner's Division, of | still living in St. Joseph, Mo." the Fourth Corps.

Gen. Cox also says the second line was barricaded and strengthened with such material as the men could find; that an effort | from our friends, the enemy, whom we exwas made to get the 112th Ill, into the onter line, but it was unsuccessful. Com- Elk Creek-20th Tex., Confederate. I fancy rade Shellenberger, in order to prove Cox a I can see Col. Cooper, of the Choctaw and liar, says exactly the same thing, and Cherokee Indians, in a linen duster, loading

I claim that Shellenberger misrepresents unjustly (and with apparent malice) not only the commanders, but also the rank and they desire to evade the truth regarding the battle of Franklin. I challenge bim to show tion of those who participated in the battle | anything from the pen of any member of the of Spottsylvania, to what appeared to me to Twenty-third Corps claiming that Strickwar by a Pederal battery on the morning of second line was recaptured by men of the were paroled from Florence Prison, S. C. the 13th. While I was within our works I | Twenty-third Corps alone, and when he infull speed and halt out in the open field. marched through that line from the front, references as to reliability. The artiflerymen at once took out their after it was built, in broad daylight, and say 'We have come to stay.' This was in | The comrade further asserts that it was full view and within reach of our 40 pieces. | through Schoneld's and Cox's suspidity that "As quick as their horses were started | Conrad's and Lane's Brigades were kept out back every man of that battery was seen in front till they were griven in with the

Now I have always had a little different lery once opened on them, not a man could understanding of that matter, and several members of the two brigades living in this "Presently our artillery did open, and as place say they have too. Our officers told the smoke cleared away I could see that dig- us about the middle of the afternoon the ging with desperate energy was still kept | General wanted them to explain that the up by the survivors. Death and destruction | two brigades were out there simply to keep | gun, wrenching it from his grasp, seriously I thought would be the fate of the battery our skirmishers from being driven in by and its brave defenders, for it appeared at anything less than a line-of-battle, and that | gun. times as if their guns were literally covered as soon as the enemy showed a disposition with bursting shell. Yet, strange to say, a to advance in force, Wagner had orders to tew galiant fellows survived the attack, and | bring them in behind our line so as to give

Hence we have always believed these two came to stay, and they did stay. This was, brigades overstayed their time because Wagin my opinion, the bravest act of the war, ner disobeyed his orders. Cox generously and in the hope that I may yet learn who | says that in the excitement Wagner forgot | but the Orderly who carried the order lives war by any battery was that of D, 5th U. spectors of the G.A.R. of this Department, the battle of Spottsylvania, May 13, 1864. self with whisky to such an extent that he that order. Wagner was accused of dis-The boys will remember that in my obeying orders. I have never heard that he

> retaken during the battle by men of the the rebel lines which were still coming in the direction of the gap, while Col. White charged into the breach with his gallant the point of the bayonet.

our own front. The rebel lines we had names are signed: staggered in the first onset were on us again with reinforcements, and as a great many of | To Lieur. S. F. Mayes, 24 Ga. our guns were empty, we had two or three minutes business for bayonets and riflegrabbed a rebel off the top of our works by the legs and tossed him over our lines back of the ditch, and I heard that several were tossed over with bayonets.-WM. N. BROWN. Co. E, 65th Ill., Rockwell City, Iowa.

NOT IN THE "RACE." Comrade Webster Replies to Some of His

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have been so engaged in business matters that I had no time to answer all the squibs fired presume to contradict anything so thin and by the Army of West Virginia and the meaningless as that is. Would not the rebel | Nineteenth Corps comrades. I do not fully agree with the Cannoneer in his version of the Cedar Creek battle. The rebs did not Washington, D. C., Feb. 8, 1858. His father Too late now, gentlemen, to make a mili- go through Cowan's battery, and they did | was John Reynolds, who served in the Mexnot get any of our pieces. I believe we ican war and afterward became a sailor.

the Sixth Corps fell back, but they were not | when he went back to Louisville he was driven an inch. The Cannoneer says the unable to find his mother or half-sister, Ida Vermont Brigade was the Old Guard of the Davis, and he has never heard of them to Potomac Army. We held that honor for this day. His brother died when only a through the personal bravery and military the entire Sixth Corps. In the words of year old. William is now married and living matter with the 6th and 7th Me., Jersey Brigade, 121st, 122d N. Y.? It would take

up the side of your paper to name them. I think the percentage of men who enlisted to fight against slavery was very small, I enlisted to preserve the Union, not to free slaves. As a rule those chaps who were hot against slavery kept out of the army. No, it was patriotism-love of full duty, and should have the credit for it. | country-the flag and the Union of States. Private soldiers, I know, were not sup- It was this feeling that nerved the old Vermont Brigade as well as the entire volunteer army. Comrade Wright wants to know in the race. Comrade, I got touched four times-on the nose, left wrist, left elbow, and left thigh. I belonged to the Sixth

> This will answer Comrade Merrifield, who says he belonged to the Eighth Corps, Comrade, you mean the Army of West Virginia. Now, boys, keep on your shirts and don't get sweaty, if you did run. Maybe we would have done the same thing had we been in your place, but we don't think so .-W. E. WEBSTER, 1st N. Y. battery, Auburn,

Don't neglect catarrh, for it leads to consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure you. Take it now.

First on Blakely. . t. David H. Herrell, Hanna City, Ill., writes: "Joseph Groves, First Sergeant, Co. F, 8th Ill., was the first man on the rebel works at Biakely, and planted the 8th's regimental flag there first. As a recognition of his valor on that eccasion he was ordered to place the flag he had so gallantly carried to victory on April 9, 1865, on the Battle House, Mobile. As that house was occupied by Gen. Jas. C. Veatch as tempor-Union flag that floated over Mobile.

"The Stb Ill, were the first troops to enter the city, and were placed on ratrol as a reward of merit. Serg't Groves volunteered to carry the flag on that occasion. I was present when the flag was hoisted on the

Col. Bradshaw not Killed.

Thos. Garner, Co. D. 51st Mo., Jamesport, Mo., writes: "Comrade Spohr says in his account of the battle of Franklin, that Col. Bradshaw, of the 44th Mo., was killed. The comrade is mistaken. He was shot seven times while charging the breastworks, and two Lieutenants were killed while trying longed to the 9th Ill. As a matter of to rescue him. Col. Bradshaw was severely | plain fact, I never belonged to that or any wounded, but he recovered, and I think is other regiment in the civil war. It is true

Information Wanted. George Kimball, Captain, Co. E, 2d Colo., Golden, Colo., writes: "I would like to hear changed missiles with at Heney Springs or and firing a howitzer all by himself."

U. A. Barrell, Monmouth, Ill., writes: "I saw an account about the 89th Ill., or the Railroad Regiment, written by H. G. Fish. He does not give his address. Will he not send it to me?" Mrs. Jane E. Carr. Lake Park, Wash.

wants the address of the Surgeon that waited on Reese Stevens and John Jackson be the most daring and desperate act of the land's front line was recaptured, or that his from Nov. 27 until Dec. 16, 1864, after they Thos. Hubbard, jr., Fiat Lick, Ky., son of saw to our right, and distant about 500 yards. | timates that Opdycke's Brigade did not | T. Hubbard, Co. I, 7th Ky., wants a situation

Comrade Holden's Musket.

E. T. Griswold, Past Colonel, Vermont S. of V., Bennington, Vt., writes: "I have in my possession a relic of the late war. which, I am told, has been deligently inquired after by its original owner, Henry A. Holdes, Co. A, 2d Vt. It is a musket carried by him at the battle of Fredericksburg. A solid shot pa-sed through the body of Frank Smith, of the same company, killing him instantly. Holden was in his immediate rear, and the same shot struck his njuring him, and completely wrecking the

"On account of the peculiar condition and shape in which the barrel was bent, it has always attracted a great deal of attention. I should be glad to send it to Comrade Holden."

Wanted by A. H. G. Richardson, Washington, D. C., the Proceedings of the Nathose gallant fellows were, I mention the his orders, and sent word to Conrad to fight; | tional Woman's Relief Corps for the First and Second Reunion; National Proceedings Now we have both sides, and all agree in this town, has been Clerk of the District of the Sons of Veterans for the Fourth, Sixth, that the most during and desperate act of the | Court here about 10 years, is one of the in- and Twelfth Encampments; National Proceedings of the Union Veteran Union for | was surprised to find a man lying on the the Fourth, Sixth, and Ninth Encampments. | ground on the side of the street. He was If He is Living.

> Comrade John W. Shaw, Superintendent, National Cemetery, Yorktown, Va., wishes the address of Ephraim Hart, Co. E, 40th Ill., concerning important business.

Who Has the Sword? Thomas F. Townsend, 206 W. 52d street, New York, writes: "At the battle of Rich Mountain a sword was captured by the 13th Ind., Col. Sullivan, bearing upon its blade this inscription: "Presented to Midshipman William Taylor for his valor in two successive engagements on board the United States Frigate Constitution, on the 14th of April, 1812. This sword is presented by the State the citizens of Indianapolis to Col. Sullivan

Andersonville Prisoners Wanted. Lieut, S. F. Mayes, Lost Mountain, Ga., who was in command of the guard every Kentuckians and hurled the enemy out at third day at the gate of the Andersonville again swept the coals and ashes over into Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spottsyl-By that time we had to turn attention to wishes to hear from any of those whose a new bed warmer than ever in the place Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, and other en-

CAMP SUMTER, GA., Sept. 20, 1864. Sin: We, the prisoners of war now confined in the Confederate prison for upwards of 11 months, stocks. I know at least one man who and triffing testmonial to show you that we appreciate your noble and charitable conduct toward our sick brothers, as well as well ones. This watch that we present you with is not as noble a one as our hearts would be willing to present you with, but is the best we are able to find. Hoping you may always be able to wear it in remembrance of those Federal prisoners who present you with it, and hoping we may all be able to enjoy the blessings of a peaceful and happy home, and meet as brothers and not as enemies in a very short time, believing us, Lieutenant, to be your humble

Francis Forgartie, 19th U. S. Inf.; John Foy, 16th U. S. Inf.; William Hogan, 14th Conn.; F. H. Murphy, 1st N. Y. Cav.; M. Rigley, 85th Ill.; J. M. Friend, 16th Ill, Cav.; J. L. McLain, 16th Ill. Cav.; J. Younk, 4th Ky. Cav.; Eugene Lewis, 2d Mich.; James Grey, 4th lowa.

Wishes to Find His People.

Wm. W. Reynolds, Deadwood, S. D., writes that he and his twin brother were born in

Who was the Plucky Young Soldier? ville, Ala., writes: "Ision'tremember having | natural increase of the blacks, together with | ease, by accident, etc. It was in the battles seen anything from the 10th Ind. Cav. I the very considerable increase of the white What I want is to find someone who remembers the night we chased the rebels near | cient to account for natural increase. Franklin, Tenn.; the night Col. Gresham, one hurt by the rebels, having gotten into a handto-hand fight. I am one who remembers it. I

as unconcerned as if nothing had happened so I went on hunting up my company, as we were scattered all over the woods. So every time I think of that fight I think of that soldier, as of our beloved Colonel. Co. E had two killed that night, both young men.

Too Young to Belong. C. B. Gammon, Mascoutah, Ill., is in receipt of the following from Emporia, Kan .: COMRADE: Did you ever belong to the 9th Ill.? I doubt it very much; or maybe Prohibition does not prohibit" in Illinois as much as it does in Kansas. The reason I am led to doubt you being a member of the grand old 9th " is your letter in THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE of Nov. 29, in which you say "the regiment was commanded by Cols. Eleazer A. Paine, Samuel T. Hughes, and Jesse J. Phillips." You never mention Col. August Mersey, who, with his "Billy" and Foxy," was Colonel of the 9th Ill. longer than all three of the others. All of our brigade remember old Col. Mersey and his "Leedle Nin' " from Shiloh to Atlanta, where Mersey left us. We also remember the dashing Col. J. J. Phillips, who commanded the gallant 9th so long and so well. I have always believed that the 9th Ill. did more and harder duty than any regiment in our Army of the Tennessee, and often wished that Col. J. J. Phillips had been promoted, as his services entitled him to be. I knew nothing of Cols, Paine and Hughes, but well remember, and will as long as I live, old August Mersey and J. J. Phillips. If you belonged to the 9th, "grab a root," and don't lorget old August Mersey the next time you write. Yours in F., C. and L.-HIGH PRIVATE, Co. I, 81st Ohio.

In reply he says: "The 'High Private' is quite right in surmising that I never bethat I was down South during the last two months of the war, but the suppression of the rebellion was not my work. I was born down there a few months before the war closed, and owing to my youthfulness I was not pressed into the service. In writing the article referred to by my correspondent, it was my purpose to furnish a contribution that would be of interest to the readers of my abbreviation of 'Correspondent' written and hence the mistake. Inadvertently, the slight, name of Col. August Mersey was emitted from the list of officers named in my letter. The survivors of the famous 9th speak of Col. Mersey as a gallant officer who was beloved by one and all of the men who served in the famous Illinois regiment. I trust that this explanation will prove satisfactory to my Kansas friend as well as others."

A GREAT SCHEME.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: While you were publishing the letters of Capt. Dan Eilis I read them with a great deal of interest. It was more interesting because of some of my own experiences-not as guide, for I never ventured into that kind of work, but as one who was guided.

As I read of his standing around the fires of Midwinter and freezing, the story recalled some of the experiences through which all who saw service passed, to a greater or less degree. When I recall these things, and then a little circumstance that took place near my door a few years ago, I get mad. Just think of our lying down on the frozen ground, sleeping on the icy cold beneath us, shivering under a single blanket, and getting up in the morning to sit around the smoky fire and try to thaw the frost out of our joints, when we could have found a warm sleeping place so easily, it is enough to make

A few years ago Dr. J. G. Kerr, a medical missionary in Canton, China, took his vacation at our town, living next door to the writer. One very cold and frosty morning he stepped ont of his door quite early, and perfectly still, and was clad in very coarse and thin clothing, which was worn almost threadbare. The Doctor took the man to be dead, and went out to examine him. He was not dead, but sound asleep, and without cover. The Doctor woke him, but he was not inclined to get up, and wanted to lie there and yawn, just as a person does who has been awakened from a sweet sleep, and sleep there in the cold.

Why, no, I'm not cold," he replied. "How could you keep warm, in this freez-

ing, cold weather?" the Doctor asked. "Easy enough," was the reply. "I made a big fire of logs and sticks, and let them burn | in various brigades and divisions until musdown here, then I swept the coals and ashes | tered out. Col. Titus served until Jan. 23, over to one side, and made up another fire, 1865, when he was discharged. Lieut.-Col. lying down in the place where the first one was built, which gave me a warm place un- mustered out. The regiment took part in til the second fire was burned down, when I | the battles of Marye's Hights, Gettysburg, Prison, sends the following letter, and the place where I had been lying, and found vania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Stevens, where the second fire was built; and so, I gagements. The aggregate loss in the had a good, warm fire all night."

Dr. Kerr had traveled thousands upon one died from wounds or were killed in thousands of miles, in this country, in China, | battle. as well as in other lands, and yet he learned a new lesson from this tramp. I was a loyal East Tennesseean and made

my way through pickets and patrols to the Union army, then served three years, enduring cold and rough marching and hard service, devising means and inventing plans, as well as adapting the plans of others to meet emergencies and keep comfortable as possible, but I had learned a lesson, and it was so simple that I am mad yet, when I think of it, that I did not think of the simsuffered instead of sleeping .- WILL A. Mc-TEER, 3d Tenn. Cav.

> New York's Slaves. [Harper's Magazine.]

The climax of slave-importation into New York must have been reached between the were the only battery in the corps that saved His mother was Eliza Reynolds. His pa- years 1730 and 1735. According to a report all it guns. One of our pieces was slung rents separated, and the mother afterward made by Gov. Hunter (June 23, 1712) the up under the limbers and brought off the married L. D. Davis and they went to Louis- population of the colony in the year 1703 ville, Ky. Willie went to Cincinnati, and consisted of "Christians, 7,767; slaves, Our loss was 23 killed and wounded, 14 afterward to various places. He wrote 1,301"; and in 1712 of "Christians, 10,511; horses killed. No one disputes the fact that home, but never received an answer; and slaves, 1,775." Collector Kennedy's figures (1726) show importation only, and not until we come to the census of 1731 do we find a total of the slave population, then amounting to 7,202. This figure covers, of course, both importation and natural increase; as, six years. From this time onward the ur-N. C. Jones, Co. E. 10th Ind. Cav., Oden- gent need for importation ceased-as the was a member of that regiment. Although laboring class, provided more and more that regiment never got into actual service abundantly for the colony's needs. Indeed, until late in 1864. I think it did its part | there must have been sale for exportation, from that time on to the close of the war. | inasmuch as the slave population given in the census of 1746, only 9,107, is not suffi-

And so, gradually and pleasantly-not of the best men, I think, who ever lived, got | because anybody in the least objected to it, but because it had served its purpose and no longer could be continued profitably-the was so near that I could hear the licks, slave trade out of this port came naturally though I don't think I ever saw the Colonel | to an end. So far as public opinion went, it any more after next day. Now, there is one might have been continued for a good half other thing I would like to know above all century longer without encoun ering any others. I have thought of him thousands of very emphatic objections on moral grounds. times, for it has been a long time ago. On | So far as the law went, it might have been that night spoken of above, as we were falling | continued until the trade formally was abolback, there was a man rode up with me who | ished by the United States Government-26 said he was shot through and wanted me to | years in the wake of Austria, 14 years in the | to the old soldiers that fought so hard to help him off his horse. Of course I helped | wake of France, and a year in the wake of him down. He sat down at the root of a | England-by the act which became effective tree with his head leaning back. Now, Jan. 1, 1808. But long before either of these the strange part of that circumstance was obstacles was encountered, the New York that he never attered a word of complaint, slave trade stopped for the reason (ever in never asked me to do any more but sat there | this city a final reason) that it did not pay.

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THEIR RECORDS.

Brief Sketches of the Services of Various Regiments.

[THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has in hand several hundred requests for regimental histories. All such requests will be acceded to in due time, although hose now received cannot be published for at leastsix months, owing to lack of space. Numerous none can be found room for a second time.]

The 1st Wis. H. A.

ne 1st Wis. H. A. was organized at Milwaukee and Madison, Wis., as follows: Co. ber, 1861; Cos. B. C. and D. from August to a verdict in the second degree. one year. On the expiration of the term of time bringing them around?" Co. A the original members, except veterans, were mustered out, and the organization, in service. The regiment was mustered out of service at different dates from June to September, 1865. Col. Charles C. Messervey was commissioned Nov. 12, 1864, and was in command at muster-out. The batteries of this regiment were stationed at various points. Battery A was engaged most of the time in the defenses of Washington; B was stationed at Lexington, Ky .; C was assigned to duty in Tennessee; D was stationed at THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. It appears that New Orleans, and the other batteries were engaged in the defences of Washington, 'Cor' was understood to mean 'Comrade,' The loss by death in this regiment was very

The 1st Iowa Cav.

This famous regiment was organized at Davenport, Iowa, during the months of July, August, and September, 1861, to serve three years. On the expiration of its term of service the original members were mustered out, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service until Feb. 15, 1866. The Colonels of the regiment were: Fitz Henry Warren, promoted to Brigadier-General, July 16, 1862; James But Why Didn't the Boys in Blue Think of O. Gower, discharged, Aug. 20, 1864; Daniel Anderson, resigned, May 28, 1864, and Wm. Thompson, Brevet Brigadier-General, in command at time of muster-out. The regiment was engaged at Blackwater, Lexington, Warrensburg, Montevallo, Butler, Osceola, Pleasant Hill, Cedar Creek, Prairie Grove, Little Rock, and many other battles. The entire loss was about 300 officers and men. Fiftyeight were killed in action.

The 14th N. Y. Cav. This regiment was organized in New York City from November, 1862, to July, 1863, to serve three years. It was consolidated into a battalion of six companies in the Fail of 1863. In June, 1865, this battalion was consolidated with the 18th N. Y. Cav. The various companies of the regiment left the State at different dates during the Winter and Spring of 1863. The regiment served in the Department of the Golf; in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Corns, and in various other brigades and divisions of this corps. It was also attached to the Sixteenth Corps for some time. One company, M, was on duty at Fort Barraneas, Fla. Col. Thaddens P. Mott, the first commander of the regiment, was discharged Jan. 18, 1864. Col. Abram Bassford was in command when consolidated. The regiment was engaged at the siege of Port Hudson, Pleasant Grove, Highland Stockade, Morganza, Pleasant Hill, and many other im-

portant battles. The total loss of the regi-

ment was a little over 150 officers and men.

Only a few died from wounds. Most of

them died from disease, in prison, etc.

The 132d N. Y. The regiment was recruited by Col. Silas Titus, and was organized at Syracuse, N. Y., is lying in a comfortable bed. The Doctor | during the month of August, 1862, to serve was surprised, and asked him now he could | three years. It was mustered out June 23. 1865. The regiment left the State in August, and was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Corps, in which it served until late in September, when it was transferred to the Sixth Corps, in which it served Horace W. Walpole was in command when service was 179 officers and men. Ninety-

Warren's 5th Battery, N. J. L. A. This battery was mustered into the service for three years or during the war, at Camp Perrine, Trenton, N. J., Sept. 8, 1863. The strength of the battery at this time was three officers and 141 non-commissioned officers and privates. Zenas C. Warren was commissioned Captain, and the regiment left the State Sept. 26, going to Washington. It remained at Camp Barry, D. C., until the following April. The battery was mustered out of service June 12, 1865, at Richmond, ple way of keeping warm and getting a good | Va. It was first attached to Barry's Brigade, night's sleep on many an occasion that I Twenty-second Corps; then to the First Division, Tenth Corps; then to the Artillery Brigade, Tenth Corps, and then to Artillery Brigade, Twenty-fifth Corps. It took part in the battles of Howlett's House, Clover Hill Station, Drewry's Bluff, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, and other engagements. Two

men were killed in action. The 29th Ohio.

This regiment was organized at Jefferson. O., from Aug. 14, 1861, to March 13, 1862, to serve three years, and on the expiration of its term of service the veterans and recruits were retained in the service until July 13, 1865. Col. Lewis P. Buckley resigned Jan. 26, 1863; Col. Wm. T. Fitch was discharged Oct. 13, 1864, and Lieut.-Col. Jonas Schroonover held command until the muster-out. The regiment lost 406 men killed and wounded, 120 of these being killed in battle, which gives it a place among Col. Fox's 300 fighting regiments. The total enrollment was 1,518, and of this 151 officers and men died of disof Kernstown, Mt. Jackson, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Dug Gap, New Hope Church, Dallas, Pine Knob, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, sieges of Atlanta and Savannah, Edisto River, and Averysboro. At Cedar Mountain it was in Geary's (First) Brigade, Angur's (Second) Division of Banks's Corps, and lost six killed, 50 wounded, and 10 missing; at Chancellorsville, then in Candy's (First) Brigade, Geary's (Second) Division of the Twelfth Corps, it lost 72 men in killed, wounded and missing.

Down in Tennessee. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I take a

great many papers, but when they come the old soldier's friend is always picked out first, for I know I shall see something interesting save the Nation. Now, just think what we have done in

Tennessee-elected Comrade H. C. Evans

Governor, and got the infamous Enloe out,

and such a good man in his place. Every

soldier should throw up his old hat if he

never got it again. We have split the solid South, and split her for good, too. Now, we have a fine country here. Good people, good land, good water, and the more healthy place in America for weak lungs. They always get well if they come in time. We can raise everything here except the tropical fruits, and we make some of them. Our Winters are but a few days. Come down, old comrades, from the frozen and burnt-up Northwest, and help us enjoy this delightful country. I came here from Connersville, Ind., 20 years ago, and know I am right. Hurrah for McKinley and H. C. sketches have already been published, and of these | Evans in '96.—FRANK W. McClurk, Mur. freesboro, Tenn.

> Had a Hard Time. [Harper's Magazine.]

A man accused of arson admitted his A was organized as Co. K of the 2d Wis. | guilt to one of the jurers, an Irishman-the Inf., June 11, 1861, to serve three years, and other 11 being, fortunately for him, him was transferred to this regiment in Decem- friends-and promised him \$5,000 to secure

November, 1863, to serve three years; Cos. "Well," he said to the Irishman, when E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M during Septem- the jury had come in with the verdict in ber, October, and November, 1864, to serve, the second degree, "did you have a hard

"Indade Oi did," Pat replied, with weary shake of his head as an earnest of composed of veterans and recruits, retained the labor he had. "Iviry wan of thim other fellers wanted to vote for acquittak !"



coveries of Medical Science as Applied to Married Life, Who Would Atone for Past Errors and Avoid Patere Pitfalls Should Secure the Wonderful Little Book Called "Complete Manhood, and How to Attain It."

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useless to carriosity seekers, invaluable to men A despairing man, who had applied to us. "Well, I tell you that first day is one FIL never forget. I just bubbled with joy. Iwanted to hug everybody and tell them my old self had died yesterday and my new self was orn to-day. Why didn't you to home when I

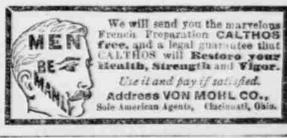
first wrote that I would find it this way?" And another wrote thus: "If you dumped a cartload of gold at my feet it would not bring such gladness into my life as your method has done." Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y., and ask for the little book called "COMPLETE MANHOOD." In answering. mention this paper, and the company promi-ses to send the book in sealed cavelope without any marks, and entirely free, until it is





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